

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INSPECTING THE STRUCTURAL  
INTEGRITY OF VISIBLY CLEAR OBJECTS**

**Field of the Invention**

5 This application pertains to the art of inspecting the structural integrity of visibly clear objects. In particular, it relates to the inspection of visibly clear food and/or beverage containers manufactured out of glass or plastic. Though the invention will be described with reference to those items, it should be understood that the invention has a broader application to the inspection of any manufactured or naturally occurring object having a predominately visibly-clear structure.

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**Background of the Invention**

Machine vision systems providing some degree of functionality related to inspecting the structural integrity of visibly clear glass and/or plastic containers have been conceived and constructed. Generally, such systems are based on the operation of an area array sensor, most typically a CCD sensor, sensitive to energy in the visible portion of the electromagnetic spectrum (400nm to 700nm). For purposes of this disclosure, the term visibly clear specifically means that the material allows very high optical transmission of electromagnetic radiation (light) falling within the 400nm to 700nm visible wavelength range.

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20 One fairly obvious but important fact associated with objects manufactured from visibly clear material is that it is difficult, using state-of-the-art machine vision techniques, to inspect such objects for the presence of material voids in their final formed structure. This is significant because material voids such as holes or cracks are critical part defects which compromise the intended function of the product.

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Machine vision inspection systems typically operate by measuring the spatial variations of visible light as it reflects off or transmits through the structure. Since the objects which are to be inspected by such state-of-the-art systems are predominately clear in nature, the spatial light intensity variations which result from the presence of material voids in the material structure are quite

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small and result in less than adequate overall system performance. Stated in other words, holes and cracks in visibly clear objects are hard to see using machine vision systems operating within the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Another attribute of current state-of-the-art inspection systems is that they require a great deal of special purpose hardware and software in order to provide any level of product inspection. Light sources, imaging optics, cameras, control electronics, and an image processing computer executing custom inspection algorithms are required for baseline system functionality. This collection of hardware and software components result in an expensive inspection solution which, in many structural inspection applications, falls short of desired performance requirements.

The subject invention overcomes the problems of limited inspection performance and high cost by providing a sensor system operating at infrared wavelengths wherein the object under inspection is naturally opaque.

#### Summary of the Invention

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an inspection system comprising at least one detection element sensitive to electromagnetic radiation at a wavelength wherein the object to be inspected is rendered opaque by naturally occurring material molecular (and/or atomic) absorptions. In the disclosed invention, the discrete detection element or detector is positioned at an advantageous location wherein a transport mechanism (either a transport mechanism naturally associated with the manufacturing process or one specifically designed for the purpose of presenting the object to the inspection station) moves the object to be inspected into close proximity to the detection element to accommodate structural inspection. When the object is positioned for inspection, a source of infrared radiation containing a significant component of its emitted energy at wavelengths wherein visibly clear objects become generally opaque is disposed opposite of the detector. Properly positioned, the transported object under inspection passes through the detector/IR source line of sight. So positioned, the detector/IR radiation source components comprise a simple system capable of robustly detecting material voids occurring in the objects under

inspection.

In accordance with a more limited aspect of the disclosed invention, the infrared radiation source is chopped (e.g. mechanically or electrically) at a known time-based frequency to aid in the detection of the transmitted IR signal.

Further scope of the applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description provided below. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

The present invention exists in the construction, arrangement and combinations of the various parts of the device and/or the steps of the method whereby the objects contemplated are attained as hereinafter more fully set forth in the detailed description and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURES 1(a) and (b) illustrate a system according to the present invention;

FIGURE 2 shows the transmission spectrum for a sample of PET material; and,

FIGURE 3 is a flowchart according to the present invention.

### **Description of the Preferred Embodiment**

One parameter often used to both qualitatively and quantitatively describe various materials is an optical attribute referred to as an optical transmission property. In laymen's terms, this parameter describes the ability of a material to allow visible light (that limited portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between 400nm and 700nm) to transmit therethrough. Materials which exhibit no tendency to absorb light in the visible wavelength range are defined as visibly clear materials. Glass, PET, and PEN are examples of visibly clear materials.

The above-referenced material parameter, or property, called optical transmission can be more broadly defined as the reaction of the material to

electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range extending beyond the visible spectrum. For many reasons, it is more useful to consider the wavelength range extending from 400nm in the visible region out to 15um in the infrared region in the qualitative definition of the optical transmission characteristics of the material.

5 In this regard, the techniques of geometric optics apply equally well to this broader wavelength region. In addition, there are radiation sources, detectors, and optical materials and coatings commercially available for use in this broader wavelength region making it feasible to theorize and construct optical instrumentation to sense and quantify optical radiation in this broader wavelength region. When  
10 characterized over this broader range, most materials which are highly transmissive in the visible wavelength range exhibit large regions of low and even zero transmission of electromagnetic radiation in other portions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

In much of the electromagnetic spectrum, the visibly clear materials  
15 used in the construction of food and beverage containers are completely opaque to incident radiation. The subject invention takes advantage of this material phenomenon under the pretext that it will be advantageous to look for the presence of holes, cracks, or other material voids in a wavelength region wherein the material is opaque as opposed to performing the same inspection operation at  
20 wavelengths wherein the material itself is predominately clear, as is done in current inspection systems.

Referring now to the drawings wherein the figures are for the purpose of illustrating the preferred embodiments of the invention only, and not for the purpose of limiting the same, Figure 1(a) represents an overall view of an  
25 inspection system according to the present invention. As shown, a transport mechanism 40 is utilized to position visibly clear plastic or glass articles 10 within an inspection zone 80. The transport mechanism may be a conveyor or any other suitable device or arrangement to facilitate the inspection of an object in the zone. In addition, as should be apparent to those skilled in the art, sufficient support  
30 structure, including the transport or conveyor mechanism, is provided to the system to support the source and sensor device as well as maintain the object under inspection in proper position for inspection.

In the position shown in zone 80, the object 10 under inspection is positioned within the line of sight between a detector 60 and an infrared source 20. So positioned, a specific portion of the object is subject to inspection for the presence of material voids. In the case of the preferred embodiment, the base  
5 portion of the visibly clear container can be inspected for cracks or holes using the disclosed invention. Of course, it is to be appreciated that other portions of the objects may be inspected. Moreover, it is contemplated that objects other than containers can also be inspected.

More particularly, when in the inspection zone 80, the object under  
10 inspection 10 is positioned in the line of sight between the radiation source 20 and the detector 60. The radiation source is chosen based on its ability to emit significant energy at optical wavelengths wherein the object under inspection 10 is generally opaque. For many visibly clear materials including glass, PET, and PEN, the wavelength region above 3 $\mu$ m contains many broad hydrocarbon-based  
15 absorption bands which severely limit optical transmission. This behavior is depicted in Figure 2 -- which shows the transmission spectrum of PET from 2 $\mu$ m out to 25 $\mu$ m. The visible spectrum, not shown, corresponds to 0.4 - 0.7 $\mu$ m (or 400-700nm). The large regions where the transmission dips to 0% indicates regions where the material is opaque. The preferred source of IR radiation at these  
20 longer wavelengths is a black body or gray body thermal radiator operating at temperatures up to about 1000°C. In addition to black body radiation sources, there exist commercially available solid-state emitters (e.g. LEDs), which may be arranged in arrays, operating at wavelengths of approximately 3 $\mu$ m and above which would be applicable to the subject invention. It will be appreciated that the  
25 selection of an infrared source will depend largely on the desired wavelength of operation.

Referring back now to Figure 1, to detect and respond to the emitted infrared radiation produced by source 20, a detector 60 needs to be chosen which has a high sensitivity to incident radiation above 3 $\mu$ m. There are many potentially  
30 suitable single or plural element detector types which could be utilized in the subject invention including Mercury Cadmium Telluride (MCT), Lead Sulfide (PbS), Indium Antimonide (InSb), and Lead Selenide (PbSe). In more general

terms, these specific detector types can be described as either photoconductive, photovoltaic, or thermal detector types. Further, it should be appreciated that the detector 60 may also be a suitable camera or any other sensor device that may comprise a one or two dimensional array of photosensitive elements.

5                   To improve the ability of the system to detect small material voids, a chopping mechanism 30 is applied to the energy emitted by the radiation source 20 prior to interacting with the object 10 under test. Such mechanisms are well known in the thermal infrared imaging field. This concept is also similar to the one used to encode and decode AM radio transmissions.

10                   In the preferred embodiment, the system chopper 30 is a mechanical chopper that takes the exemplary form of a rotating disk with alternating opaque/transparent regions which act to modulate the energy emitted by the radiation source 20, as is well known and illustrated in Figure 1(b). In this fashion, the signal of interest is isolated to a specific time-based frequency (the  
15 chopping frequency) which facilitates the measurement of low level signals incident on the detector 60.

                  Alternatively, an electronic, or electrical, chopper may be used. For example, a pulsed infrared source (e.g. pulsed LEDs) may be used wherein the pulsing corresponds to the physical modulating of energy by the application of  
20 pulsed drive current.

                  In either the mechanical chopper or electronic chopper, the advantage of use is that the detector is able to better detect the signal of interest. In this regard, the signal to noise ratio of subsequently received signals is increased. In the preferred embodiment, the signal of interest corresponds to the  
25 energy that passes through a crack or void in the bottom of a container 10.

                  Completing the preferred embodiment of the subject invention are a control electronics module 70 and a part reject mechanism 50. These mechanisms and associated systems are well known in the inspection art. Briefly, however, the control electronics module (or processor comprising various hardware and software  
30 configurations) 70 provides power and detector bias signals to the detector 60. In return, it receives inspection information related to the objects structural integrity from the detector 60. From this output, the module 70 is able to determine a state,

quality, or acceptability of objects under inspection. It then selectively uses this information to operate a reject mechanism 50 in a pass/fail mode. The reject mechanism may act to physically reject or otherwise mark for subsequent action objects determined to be out of, or alternatively, within specifications as previously standardized and encoded within the processor module 70. Moreover, in systems whereby the objects being inspected are formed in mold cavities within the system, part rejection information will also be useful to correlate and feedback to the molding components to possibly effect adjustments and corrections. Furthermore, it should be recognized that well-known, conventional machine vision and/or inspection systems typically have incorporated therein part detection devices (such as element 45 in Figure 1), tracking features and conveyance mechanisms and systems (such as transport mechanism 40) that are deployed to interact with the objects under inspection and used to maneuver the objects under inspection into an advantageous position between the sensor and the source as well as provide instrument control signals to both the sensor and the source.

It should be readily apparent from the detailed description above, that in operation, the system of the present invention accomplishes the method of Figure 3 as follows. First, a visibly clear object is placed or conveyed to a position between a sensing device and an electromagnetic source (step 302). Next, electromagnetic radiation is generated by the source in wavelength ranges to render the objects under inspection opaque (step 304). The radiation is then sensed at these wavelengths, which correspond to the opaque wavelength regions of the objects under inspection (step 306). A state, quality or acceptability is then determined based on the sensing (step 308). In addition, other features of the invention as described above may be embodied in this method. For example, the generating step may include pulsing the source means to increase a signal to noise ratio of a subsequently received electromagnetic signal.

This invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiment. Obvious modifications and alterations will occur to others upon reading and understanding the specifications. It is intended that all such modifications and alterations be included insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or equivalents thereof.